1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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747 areas during the busy farm seasons, and 507 creches in factories and organizations were caring for some 20,000 children. In 1952 there were 19,000 primary schools in East China, a 12 per cent increase over the previous year, and New Youth, the official publication of the Young Pioneers of East China, was reported[33] to have a circulation of 400,000.

As was the case of the Immaculate Conception Orphanage in Canton, two Catholic orphanages in Nanking were made targets of Communist propaganda attack. In April 1951, when the so-called revolutionary movement of the Chinese Catholics was underway, the Sacred Heart Orphanage and the Tz'u-ai Orphanage were branded as instruments of imperialism masquerading as philanthropy and religion. It was said that the death rate in these two orphanages exceeded 78 per cent. They were taken over by the Nanking branch of the People's Relief Administration of China, and the two were amalgamated into one institution under the name of Nanking Municipal Orphanage.[34]

657 729 VI. AID TO FAMILIES OF "MARTYRS" AND SERVICEMEN

33. Liberation Daily, June 1, 1952, p. 1.

34. Nan-fang Jih-pao [South China Daily], Canton, May 30, 1952, p. 4.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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729 In Communist China, aid to the families of "martyrs" and servicemen has been given great attention. The duty of concern for the welfare of the members of the armed forces and their families was specified in Article 25 of the Common Program, one of the earliest documents adopted by the Peking regime. It states: "Dependents of those who have given their lives for the revolution and of the members of the revolutionary forces who are in need shall receive preferential treatment from the state and from society. The People's Government shall make appropriate arrangements for disabled or retired servicemen who have participated in the revolutionary war, providing them with the means of livelihood or with occupations."[35] However, the nationwide campaign did not begin until late 1950, which indicates that the activity was probably the result of the warfare in Korea.[36] On December 11, 1950, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Peking regime promulgated five sets of regulations relating to compensation for dependants of servicemen. These were provisional regulations governing preferential treatment of families of revolutionary "martyrs" and servicemen; preferential treatment of, and compassionate payments to, disabled

35. The Important Documents of the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Peking, Foreign Languages Press, 1949, p. 10.

36. Relief Work Under the Chinese Communists p. 18.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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657 servicemen; citations and compassionate pay-
729 ments for members of the People's Militia and laborers in military service injured or killed.[37] The preferential treatment of families of "martyrs" and servicemen included land and farming implements, government scholarships for their children, lower prices, discounts, etc. Only in cases of extreme hardship were direct payments given.

At the time of the lunar New Year in 1951, which fell on February 6 in that year, the Communists promoted a campaign to honor the families of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Korean war and the People's Liberation Army. Since then, the lunar New Year, usually called the Spring Festival, and the Chinese Communist Army Day, August 1, have been made occasions for honoring the families of servicemen.

As part of the program to aid the dependents of "martyrs" and servicemen, those in the city able to work have been taught various handicrafts to assure their livelihood; in the rural areas, for those unable to work a system of substitute-tilling has been adopted whereby land owned by dependents of servicemen is cultivated for them.

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37. New China Monthly, Vol. III, No. 3, Jan. 1951, pp. 516-21.

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729 In the summer of 1952, the East China Region reported 50 per cent of the families of "martyrs" and servicemen living in rural areas were being aided by substitute-tilling. In some places as Wu-hsing in Chekiang, Nan-t'ung and Hsü-ch'ien in Kiangsu, Tsou-hsien in Shantung, and certain districts in Fukien, the percentage was reported to be much higher. The special mention accorded specific areas seem to imply unsatisfactory performances and difficulties elsewhere.[38] Progress in setting up a fixed system in substitute-tilling was again reported early in 1953, particularly in Shantung and Chekiang. As an encouraging example in the over-all situation of the dependents of "martyrs" and servicemen, this report cited the progress in one village in Shantung containing 129 families of "martyrs" and servicemen. In this village in 1949 there was only one ploughing animal (probably an ox or horse); in 1953 there were 20 ploughing animals. In 1949 a single family in the village raised pigs; in 1953, some 25 families could afford to raise pigs.[39]

In the cities, placement of the unemployed and the organization for their benefit of production works were the two main tasks. In

38. Liberation Daily, July 30, 1952, p. 1.
39. Ibid., Feb. 14, 1953, p. 4.

1:Stanford U. 5-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
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657 Shanghai and Tsingtao, according to the same
729 report, some 4,000 dependents of "martyrs" and servicemen obtained work in the first half of 1952, with an average monthly pay of 400,000 - 500,000 JMP dollars. For the same purpose, the East China regional government appropriated in the period a special fund of JMP$65,000,000,000 (approximately US$ 2,950,000).[40]

657 In 1953 seven primary schools for the
729 children of "revolutionary martyrs" had been
872 established and eleven more were under construction. Approximately 1,000 children were enrolled. A monthly food ration for each student consisted of some 11 pounds of meat, about two and half pounds of fat, more than five pounds of eggs supplemented by bean-curd and cabbage. (Wheat, rice and other grains were not mentioned Presumably, they were not then rationed.) Every student was issued two suits of summer clothes, two suits of underwear, and one suit of cotton padded clothes (for winter) each year and one overcoat every two years.[41]

657 According to a broadcast by the Minister
729 of Internal Affairs of the Peking regime in January 1955, incomplete statistics from 13 provinces showed more than 60 per cent of the

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40. Ibid.
41. Liberation Daily, Feb. 10, 1953, p. 3.

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657 families of "martyrs" and servicemen were
729 participating in mutual-aid groups and co-operatives, and many had been elected officials of these organizations. Others were elected as delegates to the People's Congress or to village cadres.[42] The People's Daily (Jan. 25, 1955) reported that 382 rehabilitated veterans had been elected "labor models" in July 1954. The same paper reported that there was a 20 per cent increase in the number of families of servicemen joining mutual-aid groups and co-operatives in 1954 over the number in 1953.

VII. CONCLUSION

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746 In almost all documents concerning public welfare and relief in Communist China the emphasis is on production and labor power rather than human life and welfare. In regard to famine relief in the rural areas as well as unemployment relief in the cities, the people are asked to save themselves by "self-help-through production". Even their concern for the welfare of women and children centers upon the labor power which may be derived. In the charter of the People's Relief Administration, Article 2 explains its function in the following sentence: "This Administration is an organization of the people under

42. New China Monthly, No. 2, Feb. 1955, p. 19.